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Manuel des études Grecques et Latines. By L. LAURAND. In eight fascicles (two published). Paris: A. Picard, 1913 ff. Fr. 1.50 each.

M. Laurand is no mean scholar, but it is doubtful whether this book, judging from the first two parts (Greek geography, history, institutions, and literature), will be of much use this side of the channel. It is not of the character of, for example, the companions to Greek and Roman Studies, but a sort of *repetitorium*, as if for memoriter work, with an attempt at condensation into individual, easily swallowed tablets. The history is chiefly a chronological outline; the literature a neatly classified set of formulas. All is very well done after its sort, as might be expected from the person and nationality of the author; but it is so strictly desiccated! Perhaps, after all, doctorands may find it useful as a cram-book. It is reported that some such desperate souls have even dared an attack on Freund's *Triennium Philologicum*. At any rate, M. Laurand will be a more attractive guide. But Socrates in one brief page and two remarks! It is too painfully like an examination paper. Granted, indeed, that we should die of the shock, if any of our students could write such examination papers.

E. T. M.

Collected Literary Essays, Classical and Modern. By A. W. VERRALL. Edited by M. A. BAYFIELD and J. D. DUFF. Cambridge: University Press (Putnam, New York), 1913. 10s. 6d. net.

It is now two years and more since Verrall fearlessly surrendered to that death which for fifteen years he had so bravely and cheerfully confronted. As we peruse the two volumes of his miscellanies—this, and the other already noticed in the *Classical Journal* (IX, p. 229)—that his devoted friends have collected and published or republished in his memory, we seem yet to be lingering at the graveside of that bright spirit. It is no time to be haggling over details of criticism and careful evaluations of his achievements. He would doubtless not quarrel with us were we to dissent from the most ingenious of his new readings and interpretations. He himself was wont to say, so one of his pupils tells us, that he was as likely to be wrong as right. But the lively stimulus that he instinctively rather than artfully communicated to his hearers is certified to by even the paradox of the feelings they expressed about him. "I don't think we believed very much what he said. . . . But he made all Classics so gloriously new and living." But another, "I was usually convinced by everything, and always felt at least that, if Verrall's own theory was not certain, at any rate all the others were impossible." That is the main point: he gave himself with frank and honest enthusiasm to his theme, not trying perversely to propound a new hypothesis, as some less original